



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Discharge Permit

DRAFT

GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG780000/AI86162

CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILLS

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2003, et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A herein and who have been approved by this Office to discharge to waters of the State waste water as described in Part I.A., from construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfills in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III of this permit.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on

Chuck Carr Brown, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary

PART I

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in the discharge of construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill wastewater (including, but not limited to, cell dewatering wastewater, vehicle wash water, and construction/demolition and woodwaste storm water), maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, treated sanitary wastewater, and/or non-contact storm water as described below are eligible for coverage under this general permit and will become permittees authorized to discharge upon written notification by this Office of coverage under this general permit. Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using form C&D-G or an approved equivalent form which may be obtained by calling (225) 219-3181 or via the Department of Environmental Quality web site at www.deq.louisiana.gov. Existing facilities not previously covered under an individual or general permit for construction and demolition landfills and proposed facilities must submit an NOI. Proposed facilities desiring coverage under this permit must submit an NOI at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated commencement of a discharge. Existing facilities not previously covered under an individual or general permit for a construction and demolition landfill and proposed facilities shall submit proof of public notice indicating their intent to be covered under this general permit within sixty (60) days after the NOI seeking coverage is determined administratively complete. (Existing facilities with a valid individual or general LPDES permit which covers these discharges are not required to public notice their intent to seek coverage under this permit since the individual permit has already been public noticed.) The public notice shall be published in the local newspaper, or in the absence of a local newspaper, a newspaper of general circulation at that location, a public notice using the format included in the NOI, announcing the intent to seek coverage under the general permit. An affidavit proving publication along with a copy of the public notice and the date of publication shall be provided to this Office by the applicant. **If the applicant does not public notice the intent to seek coverage under this permit and submit proof of publication within sixty (60) days of administrative approval of the NOI by this Office, the NOI will be considered withdrawn by the applicant and authorization to discharge will not be granted unless a new NOI and proof of publication are submitted.** Any permittee covered by an individual permit may request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit; upon notification of coverage by this LPDES permit, the individual permit will automatically be canceled.

Dischargers who are currently permitted under the current LPDES version of this permit that expires on August 31, 2006, are not required to submit a new NOI. These permitted dischargers will be extended coverage under the reissued LPDES permit; notification of coverage and a copy of the permit will be sent to each permittee after permit finalization. The permittee shall notify this Office of any changes in facility operations from that in the previous permit and NOI.

1. Facilities covered by this general permit include:

Construction debris defined in LAC 33:VII.115 and woodwaste landfills (see Permit Part II.A.3 and A.28), regulated under LAC 33:VII.D.721 and listed under SIC code 4953, that receive non-hazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction or demolition project.

2. This General Permit shall **not** apply to:

- a. facilities that receive construction debris materials containing friable asbestos, white goods, furniture, trash, or treated lumber. The admixture of construction and demolition debris with more than five percent by volume of paper associated with such debris or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste) will result in a classification as other than construction/demolition debris by this Office,
- b. facilities which have no discharge of process wastewater or storm water from a 10-year, 24-hour rain event,
- c. facilities which discharge process wastewater and storm water into a municipal treatment system if the municipality has agreed to allow the facility to discharge into the municipal treatment system,
- d. facilities which receive wastewater generated off-site of a landfill facility, including wastewater generated off-site from washing vehicles or from waste transfer stations,
- e. landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 if the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A C&D landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is covered by this permit if the CWT facility discharges the C&D landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from this landfill only with wastewater from other C&D landfills,
- f. wastewater discharges from land application sites or land treatment units, surface impoundments, underground injection wells, waste piles, salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines or caves as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2 and 260.10,

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- g. discharges of contaminated ground water or wastewater from recovery pumping wells,
 - h. facilities which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or an approved Waste Load Allocation that are different from those in this permit, or
 - i. discharges at operations classed as new sources or new dischargers, if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards (LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9).
 - j. discharges which adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless they are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any necessary activities to avoid or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (for questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Office of Cultural Development, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247 or telephone (225) 342-8170).
 - k. discharges of wastewater determined by this Office to present an environmental risk or potential risk of discharging pollutants other than those intended to be regulated by this permit.
 - l. discharges which cause or contribute to the violation of a state water quality standard.
 - m. discharges to waterbodies that are designated as outstanding natural resource waterbodies.
3. This general permit may not apply to:
- a. facilities in significant non-compliance with a previously issued individual permit,
 - b. facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations, or
 - c. facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area.

This Office reserves the right to issue these facilities an individual industrial permit with more appropriate limitations and conditions.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with the written notification of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this general permit, all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge landfill wastewater, maintenance and repair shop floor washwater, storm water, and treated sanitary wastewater from their facilities as specified in Appendix A attached to this permit and in accordance with the limitations on the following pages.

**SCHEDULE A: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF LANDFILL WASTEWATER ¹
FROM A CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND
WOODWASTE LANDFILL**

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ²	Sample Type
Flow – MGD	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	27 mg/l	88 mg/l	1/month	Grab
BOD ₅	37 mg/l	140 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Ammonia	4.9 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/l	0.033 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	1/month	Grab
p-Cresol	0.014 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Phenol	0.015 mg/l	0.026 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Zinc (Total)	0.11 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/month	Grab

¹ Including, but not limited to, cell dewatering wastewater, contaminated storm water and vehicle wash water; see Storm Water Provisions, Part II.O, and definition, Part II.A.11.

² When discharging.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

**SCHEDULE B: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHOP FLOOR WASHWATER**

The permittee should **refer to Appendix A** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ¹	Sample Type
Flow – GPD	Report	Report	1/3 months	Estimate
TSS	----	45 mg/L	1/3 months	Grab
COD	200 mg/L	300 mg/L	1/3 months	Grab
Oil and Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/3 months	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	Grab
Soaps and/or Detergents	Report ²	----	1/3 months	Inventory Calculation
Visible Sheen	----	No Presence	Daily	Observation

¹ When discharging.

² Each type of Soap and/or Detergent shall be listed separately on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the total amount of each used during the monitoring period. Additionally, a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used shall be submitted with this DMR.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

**SCHEDULE C: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF
TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER UNDER 5,000 GPD**

The permittee should **refer to Appendix A** to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Measurement Frequency ¹	Sample Type
Flow – GPD	Report	Report	1/6 months	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids ²	----	45 mg/L	1/6 months	Grab
BOD ₅	---	45 mg/L	1/6 months	Grab
Fecal Coliform ^{3,4} Colonies/100 ml	----	400	1/6 months	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/6 months	Grab

¹ When discharging.

² For an oxidation pond treatment unit the Weekly Average is 135 mg/L.

³ If chlorination is chosen as a disinfection method, see Part II, Section N.

⁴ If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the fecal coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 ml Weekly Average. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent fecal coliform limitation is required.

Sanitary wastewater will not be reported as a combined outfall. It shall be monitored at the point of discharge from the treatment unit prior to mixing with any other water.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

**SCHEDULE D: EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR NON-CONTACT STORM WATER DISCHARGES
FROM A CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND
WOODWASTE LANDFILL**

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitations page(s) that applies to each outfall.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency ²	Sample Type
Flow - (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/year ³	Grab
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/year ³	Grab
TSS	----	100 mg/l ⁴	1/quarter ⁵	Grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	----	1.0 mg/l ⁴	1/quarter ⁵	Grab

¹ Includes storm water runoff from the cap and intermediate, daily, and final covers; see Storm Water Provisions, Part II.O, and definition, Part II.A.14.

² When discharging.

³ Monitor once/year during year 2 and year 4 of permit coverage.

⁴ Benchmark Cutoff Level (not a limitation). See footnote 5.

⁵ Monitor 1/quarter during year 2 and year 4 of permit coverage. If all data points for a parameter measure below the benchmark level during year 2 of permit coverage, monitoring during year 4 is not required for that parameter.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. All sampling and testing shall be conducted in accordance with the methods prescribed by the latest EPA approved edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater or those found at 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (See LAC 33:IX.4901).
2. For discharges covered under Schedule A, B, or C of this permit, samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Appendix A of this permit, and unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Schedule D discharges (non-contaminated storm water) shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions of Part II.P.
3. All samples collected from storm water discharge outfalls shall be grab samples collected from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), provided the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. Samples shall be collected during the first 30 minutes of the discharge during normal operating hours. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.
4. Provisions must be made to allow for obtaining representative samples of the discharges.
5. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.
6. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.
7. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measuring;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were begun;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used;
- f. The results of such analyses; and
- g. The results of all Quality Control procedures.

8. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). If there is a no discharge event at the monitored outfall(s) during the sampling period, write "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.

Monitoring results for each Monitoring Frequency period (1/month, 1/3 months, etc.) shall be summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form per outfall for each reporting period (one DMR Form per month for sampling frequencies less than or equal to once per month, or one DMR Form per quarter for quarterly sampling frequencies) and submitted to this Office on a quarterly basis. For outfall(s) with semiannual monitoring frequencies, DMR(s) must be submitted to this Office once every six months. If more than one sample is obtained during the prescribed Measurement Frequency period, the results are averaged and reported on the DMR. DMR General Instruction Number 5 defines "Average" as the arithmetic average (geometric average for bacterial parameters) of all sample measurements for each parameter obtained during the "Monitoring Period".

Monitoring results obtained for a 1/month measurement frequency shall be summarized on a DMR for each month but submitted quarterly. The schedules for quarterly, semiannual and annual DMR submission are as follows.

Quarterly Submission

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Due</u>
January, February, March	April 28th
April, May, June	July 28th
July, August, September	October 28th
October, November, December	January 28th

Semiannual Submission

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Due</u>
January-June	July 28th
July-December	January 28th

Annual Submission

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>DMR Due</u>
January-December	January 28th

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2333.B, DMR's must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Discharge Monitoring Reports and all other reports required by this Office shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit of the Office of Environmental Compliance at the following address.

Office of Environmental Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
Attention: Permit Compliance Unit

PART II OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including all of the standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2355. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

1. Act: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001, et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.
2. Activity: means any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.
3. Construction/Demolition Debris: means nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction or demolition project, but excluding friable asbestos-contaminated waste, white goods, furniture, trash, and treated lumber. The admixture of construction and demolition debris with more than five percent by volume of paper associated with such debris or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste) may result in a classification as other than construction/demolition debris by the Municipal and Commercial Waste Unit of the Department of Environmental Quality (LAC 33:VII.115).
4. Contaminated Storm Water: means storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below in item number 11. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.
5. Daily Discharge: means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

6. Daily Maximum Discharge Limitation: means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the calendar month.
7. Facility: means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the state.
8. Fecal coliform: means a gram negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.
9. Friable Asbestos Containing Material: any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM, or equivalent EPA approved estimation technique, or assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos-containing material.
10. Landfill: means a facility for the disposal of solid waste, other than landfarm(s) or surface impoundment(s), that disposes of solid waste by placing it on or into the land surface and usually also compacting and covering with suitable cover material to a depth and at a frequency sufficient to control disease vectors and odors and in a manner that protects human health and the environment.
11. Landfill Wastewater: means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wastewater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (40 CFR 445.2)
12. mg/L: means milligrams per liter or parts per million.
13. Monthly Average: (also known as Daily Average), other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations means the highest allowable average of “daily discharge(s)” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharge(s)” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharge(s)” measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all “daily discharge(s)” of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =
$$\frac{C_1F_1+C_2F_2+\dots+C_nF_n}{F_1+F_2+\dots+F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

14. Non-contaminated Storm Water: means storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above in item number 11. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill. (40 CFR 445.2)
15. Non-friable asbestos: any material containing more than one percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix a, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
16. Office: means the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.
17. Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP): means a written plan on the order of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) as described in EPA document 832-R-92-006 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities). This EPA document may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Resources (WH-556), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington D.C., 20460 or by calling (202) 260-7786. The PPP should detail the housekeeping practices carried out at the facility on a regular basis to prevent or reduce pollution to the receiving stream from storm water runoff and process wastewater discharges.
18. Process Wastewater: means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Process wastewater may include interior or exterior washing of plant trucks or product receptacles.
19. Sanitary Wastewater: means treated or untreated wastewaters which contain human metabolic and domestic wastes.
20. Spill Prevention and Control (SPC or SPCC) Plan: means a written plan as required under LAC 33:IX. Chapter 9, detailing "contingency planning and implementation of operating procedures and best management practices to prevent and control the discharge of pollutants resulting from spill events".
21. Standard Methods: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.
22. Storm Water Runoff: means aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

23. Total Suspended Solids (TSS): means the amount of solid material suspended in water commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.
24. Unauthorized Discharge: means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the Act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.
25. Waters of the State: means all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending therefrom three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as “waters of the United States” in 40 CFR 122.2 and tributaries of all such waters. “Waters of the state” does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
26. Weekly Average: other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week. The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the “daily discharges” over a calendar week.
27. White Goods: means discarded domestic and commercial appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, washers, and water heaters.
28. Woodwaste: means yard trash and types of waste typically generated by sawmills, plywood mills, and woodyards associated with the lumber and paper industry, such as wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, and plywood or other bonded material that contains only phenolic-based glues or other glues that are approved specifically by the Group 1 Waste Permits Group of the Permit Division, Office of Environmental Services. Treated or painted lumber is not considered woodwaste under this definition (LAC 33:VII.115).
29. Yard Trash: means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, or land-clearing operations, including tree and shrubbery leaves and limbs, grass clippings, and flowers (LAC 33:VII.115).
30. 25-Year, 24-Hour Precipitation Event: means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with the probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, “Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.”, May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date of authorization of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specific limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

SECTION C. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving waterbody. Any discharge from an activity or condition that causes non-compliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

To comply with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9, this permit does not authorize any discharge from a facility which is classed as a new source or new discharge, as defined at LAC33:IX.2313, if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards.

Discharges from facilities permitted under LPDES general permits typically consist of low volume flows, and discharges that are intermittent in nature. This general permit is applicable to very specific types of facilities and allows very limited types of discharges that specifically occur at construction/demolition debris and woodwaste (C&D) landfills that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. New source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the State, including 303(d) listed impaired water bodies.

Discharges from C&D landfills which are authorized under this general permit will not negatively impact the water quality of receiving streams because permitted facilities are required to be in compliance with the general permit requirements immediately upon coverage by the permit. In accordance with Part II.E, and II .J measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

SECTION D. CHANGE IN STATUS

Prior written authorization from the Office of Environmental Services is required to discharge wastewater from the facility if the landfill contents become more than five (5) percent by volume of paper associated with construction and/or demolition projects or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard waste). Written authorization is also required to discharge wastewater if this Office deems it necessary to reclassify the site as other than a Type III landfill (construction/demolition debris and woodwaste).

SECTION E. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2907, and 6509. The filing of a request for a permit, modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. This Office reserves the right to reopen and modify this permit to conform with those standards necessary to maintain the water quality in order to support designated uses of the receiving water bodies.

SECTION F. PERMIT PROHIBITION

Residential, commercial, or industrial waste, other than construction debris, **must not** be disposed of at this facility as per LAC 33:VII.115. The receipt of hazardous waste shall be strictly prohibited and prevented at this facility as per LAC 33:VII.721.C.1.

SECTION G. FLOOD EVENTS

Levee walls must be engineered to withstand a 100-year flood event (to prevent inundation of the landfill by flood waters) and sustain adequate freeboard as per LAC 33:VII.721.A.3.a. Additionally, enough freeboard must be maintained inside the landfill to prevent overflow during a 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

SECTION H. FACILITY CHANGES

The authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit may be terminated at the discretion of this Office if a change or alteration of the permitted facility, or process(es), occurs that affects or has the potential to affect the discharge rate or composition of the effluent. Prior to any such change in the discharge rate or composition of effluent from an outfall covered by this general permit, the permittee must submit written notification to this Office and receive from this Office authorization to discharge at that changed rate or composition.

SECTION I. EXTENDED COVERAGE

Should this permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the authorizations to discharge under the permit until such time that a new permit is issued.

SECTION J. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;
2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;
3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit; or
4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan.

SECTION K. COMBINED OUTFALLS

If different wastewater types that are subject to separate effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are to be discharged from a single outfall point, then that outfall shall be subject to all the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements which apply to each of the different wastewater types. If an effluent limitation is listed for more than one type of wastewater discharge, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation for that parameter must be met. Appendix A of this permit indicates the effluent limitation pages that apply to each outfall. Sanitary wastewater shall not be reported as a combined outfall. It shall be monitored at the point of discharge from the treatment unit and prior to mixing with any other water.

SECTION L. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, the permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

SECTION M. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly disposed of in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the state. The permittee may need to contact the Waste Permits Section of the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, at (225) 219-3181, for information on regulations and permits to dispose of this material.

SECTION N. SANITARY DISCHARGE

Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge. Please be aware, concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine above 0.01 mg/L can cause or contribute to significant toxicity in receiving streams and biomonitoring testing. It is the permittee's responsibility to assure that no Total Residual Chlorine remains in the effluent after dechlorination in order to prevent toxicity in the receiving stream.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies. These studies may indicate the need for more advanced wastewater treatment. Studies of some dischargers and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/l CBOD₅ and 2 mg/l NH₃-N. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

SECTION O. STORM WATER PROVISIONS

1. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans Requirements

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the facility must be prepared and implemented prior to the commencement of storm water discharges. Copies of the plan should **not** be submitted to this Office unless specifically requested by the Agency. Your SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at phone (202) 260-7786 or email center.water-resource@epa.gov. Use of a registered professional engineer for SWPPP preparation is not required by the permit, but may be independently required under state law and/or local ordinance. Your SWPPP must:

identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility;

identify the structural, non-structural and other controls which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and

assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. Contents of Plan

i. Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

ii. Site Description

Your storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must include the following.

Activities at Facility. Description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;

General Location Map. A general location map (e.g., U.S.G.S. quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;

A legible site map identifying the following:

directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);

locations of all existing structural BMPs, see Section 1.b.vii below;

locations of all surface water bodies;

locations of potential pollutant sources identified below under Section 1.b.iv and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;

locations where major spills or leaks identified below under Section 1.b.v have occurred;

locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;

locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches;

locations of active and closed land application areas;

locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred;

locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff;

location of the leachate collection and handling systems;

locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;

location and description of non-storm water discharges;

locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the

location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;

location and source of runoff from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the runoff impacts your storm water discharges may be included); and

flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion must be identified.

Provide a narrative description of the potential pollutant(s) associated with any of the following:

- i) fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application
- ii) earth/soil moving activities
- iii) waste hauling and loading/unloading activities
- iv) outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas
- v) exposure of active and inactive landfill areas
- vi) uncontrolled leachate flows
- vii) failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems

Sediment and Erosion Control Plan: You must provide details on temporary stabilization methods used to control erosion from:

- i) materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover;
- ii) inactive areas of the landfill;
- iii) any landfill area that has received a final cover until vegetation has established itself;

Examples of temporary stabilization methods include temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on stockpile areas and inactive landfill areas.

iii. Receiving Waters and Wetlands

You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including ditches, intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent and description of wetland or other special aquatic sites that may receive discharges from your facility.

iv. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

You must provide a narrative description of the potential pollutants associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application, earth/soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems. You must also identify each separate area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

Activities in Area. A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams); and

Pollutants. A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.

Record Keeping and Internal Reporting: You must implement and maintain a tracking system for all types of wastes disposed of in each cell and trench of the landfill.

v. Spills and Leaks

You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. You must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred, within the three (3) years preceding the date of application for permit coverage, at areas at the facility that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance. Your list must include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. Your list should also be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.

Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:I.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants, which incorporates by reference and modifies requirements of Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110 and 40 CFR 117.3) and 40 CFR 302.4 (CERCLA Hazardous Substances). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

vi. Sampling Data

You must provide a summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

vii. Controls

Description of Existing and Planned BMPs. Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs), for each of the areas identified in Part II.Q.1.b.iv, where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, you must describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);

opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams (taking into account the potential for ground water contamination).

BMP Types to be Considered: You must describe how each of the following non-structural BMPs, structural BMPs, and other BMPs are or will be implemented at the facility. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why it is not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost-effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.

- **Non-Structural BMPs**

Good Housekeeping: You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers; storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

Minimizing Exposure: Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. NOTE: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the LAC 33:IX.2341.G "No Exposure" exclusion from needing to have permit coverage.

Preventive Maintenance: You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; all elements of the leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion); storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: You must describe the procedures to be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264, 40 CFR Part 265, and applicable sections of the Louisiana Hazardous Waste Regulations, Part V.

Routine Facility Inspections: In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part II.Q.1.g, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs at both active and inactive sites.

- For operating landfills, inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 days to ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas of landfills that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of material/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. For stabilized sites, conduct inspections at least once every month.
- For inactive landfills, inspections must be conducted at least quarterly by qualified personnel to inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed landfill areas.

If deficiencies in the implementation of your SWPPP are discovered during an inspection, those deficiencies must be corrected as soon as practicable but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. You must document in your SWPPP the results of your inspection and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify.

Employee Training: You must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g., every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. You must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The employee training should inform them of the components and goals of your SWPPP.

- **Structural BMPs**

Sediment and Erosion Control: You must identify the areas at your facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. You must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that you will be implementing to limit erosion from materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover; from inactive areas of the landfill;

from any landfill or open dump area that has received a final cover but where vegetation has not yet established itself; and from areas where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

Management of Runoff: You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that you determine are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a State or local authority, or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part I.A - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

Example BMPs: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

- **Other Controls**

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. As appropriate to protect the stream bed, velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

c. Maintenance

All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part II.Q.1.g identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

d. Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification

- Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit, and include:

the date of any testing and/or evaluation;

identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;

a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;

a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and

a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test and/or evaluation.

- You do not need to sign a new certification if one was already completed for either the 1992 Baseline Industrial General Permit, the 1995 Multi-Sector General Permit, or the 2006 Multi-Sector General Permit and you have no reason to believe conditions at the facility have changed.
- If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing and/or evaluation for non-storm water discharges), you must notify the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

reason(s) why certification was not possible;

the procedure of any test and/or evaluation attempted;

the results of such test and/or evaluation or other relevant observations; and

potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

- A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not authorized by an LPDES permit, are unlawful and must be terminated.

e. Copy of Permit Requirements

You must include a copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable) in your SWPPP.

f. Applicable State, Tribal or Local Plans

Your SWPPP must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable State, Tribal and/or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to your facility and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit.

g. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

i. Frequency and Inspectors

Operating landfills must conduct inspections at least once every 7 days. Inspections must be conducted at least once every month at stabilized sites. Inactive landfills must conduct inspections at least quarterly. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by you. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they have the knowledge and skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If

you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

ii. Scope of the Compliance Evaluation

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part II.Q.1.b.iv, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within 3 years preceding the inspection. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; e) waste loading/unloading areas; f) erosion from daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as from temporary waste storage areas; g) uncontrolled leachate flows; h) failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems; and i) for evidence of, or the potential for,

pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

iii. Follow-up Actions

Based on the results of the inspection, you must modify your SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the site map and/or revise description of controls) to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, they must be implemented as soon as practicable.

iv. Compliance Evaluation Report

You must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with this permit's Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a

certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit.

v. Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part II.Q.1.b.vii, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Part II.Q.1.b.vii routine inspections.

h. Maintaining Updated SWPPP

You must amend the SWPPP whenever:

there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility;

during inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, Tribal or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part II.Q.1.b.iv, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

i. Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

- i. You must sign your SWPPP in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part III.D.10, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part III.C for records retention requirements).
- ii. You must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the LDEQ for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWPPP available upon request to the LDEQ, a State, Tribal or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of public involvement, the LDEQ encourages you to make your SWPPPs available to the public for viewing during normal business hours.
- iii. The LDEQ may notify you at any time that your SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, you must make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit to the LDEQ a written certification that the requested changes have been made.
- iv. You must make the SWPPP available to the USFWS or NMFS upon request.

2. MONITORING PROCEDURES

a. Storm Event Data

Along with the results of your storm water monitoring, you must provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge samples.

b. Collection and Analysis of Samples

You must assess your sampling requirements on an outfall by outfall basis. You must collect and analyze your samples in accordance with the requirements of Parts I.C and III.C.

When and How to Sample: Take a minimum of one grab sample from the discharge associated with industrial activity resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a “measurable” event), provided the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Take the grab sample during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. Submit this information on or with the discharge monitoring report (see Part I.C). If the sampled discharge commingles with process or non-process water, attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water.

To get help with monitoring, consult the Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit, which can be downloaded from the EPA Web Site at www.epa.gov/OWM/sw/industry/index.htm.

c. Representative Outfalls – Substantially Identical Discharges

If your facility has two (2) or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials or storm water management practices occurring within the outfalls’ drainage areas, you may test the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). For this to be permissible, you must describe in the pollution prevention plan and include in the Discharge Monitoring Report the following: locations of the outfalls; why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents; estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls; and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low: under 40 percent; medium: 40 to 65 percent; high: above 65 percent).

d. General Monitoring Waivers

The following waivers may apply to any storm water monitoring required under this permit.

i. Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of storm water samples, take a substitute sample during a qualifying storm event in the next monitoring period. Adverse conditions (i.e., those which are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel) may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations which otherwise make sampling impracticable such as drought or extended frozen conditions. If there were no discharges of storm water from your facility during a monitoring period, you are not required to take a substitute sample.

ii. Alternative Certification of "Not Present or No Exposure"

You are not subject to the analytical monitoring requirements of this Section provided:

you make a certification for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring required under the Part I, Schedule D effluent limitations page for non-contaminated storm water discharges, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period; and

your certification is signed in accordance with Part III.D.10, retained in the SWPPP, and submitted to LDEQ in accordance with Part II.C. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required in Part II.C; and

if you cannot certify for an entire period, you must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date; and

no numeric limitation or State-specific monitoring requirement for that parameter is established in Part I.B.

iii. Unstaffed and Inactive Sites-Chemical Sampling Waiver

When a discharger is unable to conduct quarterly chemical storm water sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must submit to LDEQ, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the DMR stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

3. ADDITIONAL REPORTING FOR DISCHARGES TO A LARGE OR MEDIUM MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

If you have at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that discharges through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more), you must also submit signed copies of your discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system at the time of submittal to LDEQ.

4. ACCESSIBILITY

You must retain a copy of the SWPPP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at the facility (or other local location accessible to the LDEQ; local government officials; or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site) from the date of permit coverage to the date permit coverage ceases.

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701, et seq., this permit incorporates either expressly or by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (LPDES) set forth in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA), as amended, as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

a. LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program. (See Section E. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions for additional details).

b. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the State Administrative Authority under LA. R. S. 30:2025 for violating a permit condition or limitation implementing any of the requirements of the LPDES program in a permit issued under the regulations or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Toxic Pollutants

a. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, the state administrative authority shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Duty to Reapply

a. Individual Permits. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The new application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the state administrative authority. (The state administrative authority shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2321 and any subsequent amendments.

- b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. The 180-day reapplication period as defined above is not applicable to general permit authorizations. Reissued general permits may provide automatic coverage for permittees authorized under the previous version of the permit, and no new application is required. Requirements for obtaining authorization under the reissued general permit will be outlined in Part I of the new permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under an expiring general permit should follow the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new general permit to maintain discharge authorization.

6. Permit Action

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2905, 2907, 3105 and 6509. The causes may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;
- b. The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
- c. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge; or
- e. Failure to pay applicable fees under the provisions of LAC 33: IX. Chapter 13;
- f. Change of ownership or operational control;

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

8. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the state administrative authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the state administrative authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the state administrative authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Criminal and Civil Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025.

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

11. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

12. Severability

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution

A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

- a. **Bypass**. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- b. **Bypass not exceeding limitations**. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.
- c. **Notice**
 - (1) **Anticipated bypass**. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) **Unanticipated bypass**. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6, (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

d. Prohibition of bypass

- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,
- (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

- (2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions

- a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
- (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and
- (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.

- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances

Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

7. Percent Removal

For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and

- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

- e. Sample Collection

- (1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

- (2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

- f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.

- g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed.

2. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

3. Retention of Records

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
- g. The results of such analyses; and
- h. The results of all quality control procedures.

5. Monitoring Procedures

- a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. This includes procedures contained in the latest EPA approved edition of the following publications:

- (1) "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water". This publication is available from the American Public Health Association, Publication Sales, P. O. Box 753, Waldorf, MD 20604-0573, Phone number (301) 893-1894, Fax number (301) 843-0159.
- (2) "Annual Book of Standards, Vols 1101-1103, Water I, Water II, and Atmospheric Analysis". This publication is available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Phone number (610) 832-9500.
- (3) "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, Revised, March 1983," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-84-128677.

- b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

- c. An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982" U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503. General laboratory procedures including glassware cleaning, etc. can be found in the "Handbook for Analytical Quality Control in Water and Wastewater Laboratories, 1979," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory. This publication is available from the Environmental Protection Agency, Phone number (513) 569-7562. Order by EPA publication number EPA-600/4-79-019.

6. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

- a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
- b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
- c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties

- a. LA R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.
- b. LA R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non compliance.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the state administrative authority.

9. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the state administrative authority in the permit.

10. Laboratory Accreditation

- a. LAC 33:1.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:
- (1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in R.S.30:2004;
 - (2) Required as part of any permit application;
 - (3) Required by order of the department;
 - (4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
 - (5) Required to be submitted by contractor
 - (6) Otherwise required by department regulations.
- b. The department laboratory accreditation program is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not accredited under these regulations will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

- c. Regulations on the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located at:

<http://www.deq.state.la.us/laboratory/index.htm>.

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 765-0582.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.
- c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903. A.2.b), or a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500's and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2276>

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification

As required by LAC 33:I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification

As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:I.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) as follows:

- (1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at <http://www3.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/irf/forms/> ;or
- (2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=279>;or
- (3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:

- (1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;
- (2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;
- (3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;
- (4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;
- (5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;
- (6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:IX.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;
- (2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;

- (3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;
- (4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:
 - (a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released; and
 - (b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.
- (5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);
- (6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;
- (7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.
- (8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked **"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT."**

Please see LAC 33:IX.3925.B for additional written notification procedures.

- e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);
- (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
- (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.

8. Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances

In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:
 - i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or
 - (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or
 - ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:
 - i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
 - (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or
 - ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

- a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and

accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a.(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a.(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
 - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:
- "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

- a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
- b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
- c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

d. False Statements

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Civil Penalties

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the secretary, an assistant secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than \$32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

(PLEASE NOTE: These penalties are listed in their entirety in Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.)

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended by Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483 and Pub.L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.).
2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.
3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.
4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.
5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.
6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with R.S.49:1001 et seq.
7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.
8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".
9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.

10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.
11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.
12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge.
14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.
15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.
16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.
17. Monthly Average (also known as Daily Average), other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

20. Sewage sludge means a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR part 159); and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.
21. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)
22. For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.
23. The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.
24. The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
25. The term µg/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
26. The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).
27. Weekly average, (also known as 7-day average), other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week.

The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

28. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

- a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.
- b. 6-hour composite sample consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 6-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 6-hour period.

- c. 12-hour composite sample consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour over the 12-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 12-hour period. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.
- d. 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 24-hour period.